



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1858.

The New York Courier, of Saturday, thus notices the financial condition of that city: "Capitalists are at a loss for channels for investments of surplus. At present there is lying idle in Bank, drawing no interest—There is a stronger disposition shown to invest in State Loans, which may be considered among the most reliable, if not among the most profitable, of the securities now offering in the market. As to other securities, such as Railroad Shares and Bonds, Coal Company Shares, &c., less reliance is placed upon them. Bank Shares yielding 8 per cent., and Insurance Shares paying 10 to 15 per cent., are at present more in favor. The Insurance Companies have agreed upon a Tariff of Premiums, and this Tariff is conceded to be a remunerative one. Capital in this branch of business is considered well invested, and nothing but a general configuration, such as that of 1835 or 1845, could seriously impair Insurance Stocks."

The news of some reported aggressions recently committed on American vessels by British cruisers off the coast of Cuba, appearing almost simultaneously as it did with the statement of our grievances contained in Gen. Cass's reply to Lord Napier on the subject of the slave trade, has excited a little feeling throughout the country. This feeling has been increased by the publication by the Senate of the correspondence which has passed between the government and our consuls and naval officers on the coast of Africa.

The general intelligence by the steamer Vanderbilt, of an unimportant character. The British Parliament were engaged in discussing the bill relative to the Indian government. The election in Paris had resulted in the return of two government and one opposition member to the Legislature. The market exhibited no change of importance.

The latest intelligence from Fort Myers, Florida, is to the 26th ultimo. It gives assurance of the intention of "Billy Bowlegs" to emigrate to the West with a large number of his followers. "Sam Jones," at the latest date, still refused to leave the country. His party contained only about thirty warriors, who will, no doubt, soon surrender.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:—"On the first of June the only remaining ocean mail steamer contract—that for the Havre line—will expire. The administration is opposed to the revival of the system; especially in the present condition of the treasury and the revenue, and Congress is apparently indifferent to the subject. Public opinion looks for no partial legislation for the employment of ocean mail steamers, but requires the establishment of a general, efficient, economical, and an impartial system, adapted to the commercial necessity and the various sectional interests of the country."

The plain and simple answer to the question why the Italian opera fails in this country, is, not that there is not musical taste in the country, but because that kind of music does not suit the general public, and is not relished by the people. Of the few who profess to like it, nine-tenths of them, only *affekt* an appreciation, which, in reality, they do not feel.

The New York Freeman's Journal of the 8th inst., contains a letter from a distinguished clergyman in France, asking for information as to whether "it is feasible to establish in the United States religious houses of men composed principally of lay-members, who intend to live by agriculture. They should be able not only to live by their labor, but to acquire means thereby to increase their property, multiply their houses, and pay the travelling expenses of new colonists who would continue to come from Europe." Commenting on this subject, the Freeman's Journal says:—"Public attention has been markedly directed to the advantages for colonization presented by the State of Virginia under the beneficent and enlightened administration of Gov. Wise. Extensive regions of that State, yet unoccupied, have been pointed out as peculiarly adapted to the growing of vineyards. Suppose a company of religious agriculturists from France, already acquainted with this culture, were planted on the sunny hills of Western Virginia, engaged in this occupation, and training, meantime, a colony of boys rescued from city vagrancy. In addition to the reformation of these boys, such an establishment would, by the results of their labor, be helping the cause of temperance by the supply of light and wholesome wines, to take the place of the noxious and stupefying stimulants now in vogue. So far as intelligently engaged in, vine-cultivation has been very remunerative in this country, and we know of no branch of industry that more deserves fostering."

The American brigantine Ella Reed, Tonnage, from Liverpool, England, out fifty-three days, with salt on freight, bound to Philadelphia, put into Grassy Bay, Bermuda, on the 24th ult., for provisions and water, where she was detained by a writ of attachment, issued at the suit of Joseph C. Yates, of the firm of Joseph C. Yates & Co., of Baltimore, against Messrs. Outerbridge, Harvey & Co., Philadelphia, owners of the Ella Reed. The amount of the debt is said to be about \$6,000. An application was made on the 27th of April to release the vessel, on the ground of her being a chartered vessel, and bound to deliver her cargo, and not being then the property of her owners, but of the charter party. The Court, on the 29th, without giving any opinion as to the grounds for release, decided that it had no power to release the vessel after the attachment had been served, and before the case had been tried. The vessel was brought into the harbor on the afternoon of that day, by the marshal's order, where she now lies, waiting the sitting of the Court. The captain is yet in charge, and has protested against all interference so far. This is said to be the first case of the kind that has occurred in Bermuda.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has had under consideration the subject of collision at sea, and the liabilities consequent proper to be enforced. A committee has made a report thereon, recommending an application to Congress, and the form of a law to limit pecuniary liabilities and to punish willful and wanton perpetrators in cases of maritime collisions. It is also requested that the President of the United States will, if agreeable to his sense of the propriety of the object, open negotiations on the subject with the representatives of other Governments resident in Washington, with a view to corresponding enactments in the countries represented by them respectively.

A bill for the relief of Wm. K. Jennings and others; providing for the compensation of Wm. K. Jennings, Henry A. Wise, and other parties, for slaves carried away from the Chesapeake bay by the British fleet in 1813, was taken up and discussed in the House of Representatives, on Monday, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Garrett defended the bill from the objections of Mr. Bliss, of Ohio.

When a correspondent sends to a newspaper an article for insertion, which he says can be used "merely to fill up" he may be assured, that he labors under a great mistake, as to the wants of an editor. The difficulty is not to "fill up," but to find room for all that ought to be published. The editor is embarrassed not by the dearth of materials, but by the contracted space allowed him for publishing the variety of excellent and useful matter constantly before him.

The pathetic case of a boy, nine years old, who supported a whole family through the winter, in New York, proves, on investigation, to have been an ingenious and thorough fraud throughout. His mother is not dead, his father not sick, nor the family by any means starving. The publication of the story by one benevolent person, led to the discovery that quite a number of others, moved by the same narrative, had been giving liberally all winter, to support a lazy family of cheats.

Most of our readers will remember that, a few years ago, Col. James Collier, Collector at San Francisco during Gen. Taylor's administration, was branded as a defaulter. The matter was carried into the Courts by the United States, and has only been recently settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, by a final decision, declaring that instead of being indebted to the Government, a considerable sum was equitably due to Col. Collier.

Gen. Quitman has been having quite a triumphal march through South Carolina, while he went to attend the anniversary of the Palmetto Association. His reception at Columbia, and the public manifestations along his route, are said to have been a very enthusiastic one. He is remembered that he led the famous Palmetto regiment at the storming of the city of Mexico.

A letter from a "Southern Man" in Kansas, says, "that when Kansas is admitted it will be one of the most decided of the Free States in the Union." He adds that he believes the whole of the troubles and disturbances have been produced by "politicians and rowdies," and that both sides have been equally to blame for twelve months past.

During the thunder storm which passed over York county, Pa., last Thursday night, the barn of Mr. Jacob Delsinger, in West Manchester township, near the Little Conowing Creek, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground, with two hundred bushels of oats, twenty of wheat, forty of corn, a quantity of hay, a threshing machine, a winnowing mill, a lot of harness, &c.

Considerable indignation is felt in some circles in Boston at the exclusion of uninvited persons from marriage services celebrated in King's Chapel Church, Boston. It is contended that a Christian church should be open to all, and if privacy is sought, wedding can be celebrated in a private house.

According to partial returns from the various police capitals of New York city, no less than nine hundred and twenty-five places in that city were open on Sunday last for the sale of liquors and cigars. The six wards from which no returns were received would probably swell the number 1,500.

A new kind of cotton, called the rose cotton, excelling in firmness of lint and length of the staple, the kind ordinarily produced, has been sold in Galveston, Texas, at a price above the market for the Mexican Gulf cotton. As a new variety, it promises to be a very decided improvement.

The reports of some of the railway corporations of Great Britain, for the last six months, are of more than usual interest. The companies generally declare dividends of from 34 to 44 per cent., averaging about 34 per cent. for all the railways in the kingdom.

Rev. Dr. Scott, a widely known and much esteemed clergyman of New York, was stricken down on Saturday with a paralytic fit. His condition is very doubtful, and but little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

It is stated that Maine is about the only Eastern State whose uncultivated regions are filling up rapidly with actual settlers. The spring movement northwards is quite large, her timber forests proving more attractive than the Western prairies.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company on Saturday discharged one hundred and thirty-five men at Altoona, because, it is stated, they were concerned in a "strike."

Dr. Duff writes that the story of Jessie Brown, at Lucknow, and the Highland pipes, is very much of an invention—having only a slight foundation in the actual facts.

A writer in the National Intelligencer continues to discuss the subject of charred Clay for Manure.

The expenses of the increased force of the British Army in India, are to be paid by the East India Company.

Col. Joseph Adkins, a well-known tobacco merchant, at Richmond, Va., died last Friday.

General Peter Sten Smith, formerly an officer in the United States army, died suddenly, at Springfield, Mass., on the 6th inst.

The remains of the late Gen. C. F. Mercer have been removed to Leesburg, Loudoun county, Va., and buried there.

The witness, Slade, examined in Philadelphia, accounted for the destination of the total eighty-seven thousand dollars expended by Lawrence, Stone & Co., in procuring the passage of the Tariff bill. Between sixty and seventy thousand was shown to have been put into Walcott's hands. There are no traces of this amount beyond that, and whether he paid it out or pocketed it, is not known. The remainder was distributed among outsiders—no member of Congress receiving any, except one, who borrowed a hundred, and repaid it. The Committee have but one more witness to examine, unless he indicates others.

In a recent work on "The Chinese and their Rubealisms, with an Essay on Civilization," by Thomas Taylor Meadows, the contradictions flatter the long tales of Chinese misery, poverty, degradation and famine, which reach us from time to time, and completely upset all the preconceived notions of the west.

Some of the Pennsylvania Democratic papers now say that national politics had nothing to do with the late election in Philadelphia. This may be so; but it is very certain that it was not because these same presses did not labor very hard to accomplish a different result in that election. They, at least, sought to introduce "national politics."

The six new United States revenue cutters just completed, and now at Sandusky, will immediately be put in commission. They are designed to be used in protecting the public revenue, and one will be stationed for that purpose on Lake Superior, one on Lake Michigan, one on Lake Huron, one on Lake St. Clair and Detroit river, one on Lake Erie, and one on Lake Ontario.

The Anniversary Meetings of various religious and charitable associations are going on this week, in New York City.

Peter Cooper. An observant stranger in Gotham, might, as he walks down Broadway, be struck with the appearance of an old-fashioned vehicle, drawn by one steady nag, and occupied by a tall, thin old gentleman, with long grey hair, and spectacles; by the novice, he might be taken for a foreign physician, who had just returned from a suburban village into the metropolitan thoroughfare; yet, the dexterity with which he threads the crowd of liveried equipages, cabs, and omnibuses, indicates a driver used to the bewildering streets; while the numerous and smiling nods he exchanges with passers-by, suggest one both well-known and beloved. Perhaps he draws up to the curbstone, and, in that case, is likely to draw forth a plethora of pocket-books, in which are notes, contracts, invitations, scraps from newspapers, of *amateur gardening*, and philanthropy. When you look at him closely, you find an honest benevolence of expression, mingled with a certain quiet shrewdness, a dress plain in the extreme, and manners as unpretending as they are kindly.

Few would imagine that the individual whose appearance thus contrasts with the ostentatious men of wealth around him, is one of New York's greatest benefactors—a man who has made a large fortune by the manufacture of glue, for years explored the adjacent country for longhaired and shaggy kine, and transformed them into singless and adhesive matter, the enormous scale of which made Peter Cooper rich; but Nature previously made him generous; and now an immense edifice in the heart of the city bears witness to his munificence.—*N. Y. Co. of Boston Transcript.*

The fashionable season at Washington. We are told by the Jenkinses of the newspapers at the capital that the season which has just closed was one of more than usual brilliancy—which means that there were more balls, dinners, routs, and so on, where they could smuggle themselves in under protection of some friendly crony. Washington society is a curious medley of all that is good, bad and indifferent, from every part of the Union. Some people come to get of the Union. Some people come to get of the Union. Some people come to get of the Union.

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Southern Convention. MONTGOMERY, (ALA.) May 10.—The Southern Convention met here at noon to-day. It was temporarily organized by the choice of Allen E. Owen, of Georgia, as Chairman, and J. Edmund Burke as Secretary. Three hundred delegates were in attendance, coming from North and South Carolina, Virginia, Mississippi, Tennessee, Florida, Louisiana, and Alabama.

Kansas, Central America, re-opening of the Slave trade African apprenticeship system, Southern publications, and direct European trade, besides other matters, were privately discussed, and will perhaps be brought before the Convention.

The usual committee on organization reported A. P. Calhoun, of South Carolina, President; Mark A. Cooper, Vice President, and P. D. Page, of Alabama, Secretary. The committee on business was formed by three delegates from each State.

WELDON, May 8.—I have been on the look out for four or five days past, with the hope of listing on my note book, the names of delegates to the Commercial Convention, which is to assemble at Montgomery on Monday. But they have not arrived, and my impression is that the attendance from Virginia will be about the smallest that has ever gathered on a similar occasion. Roger R. Pryor, esq., the distinguished editor of the South, and Mr. Hugh W. Fry, a prominent citizen of Richmond, have gone on. List night, I received E. A. Freeman, esq., of Culpeper, C. H. Va., en route for Montgomery. With the exception of a few from Norfolk and Portsmouth, the aforementioned, are all that I have recognized. I think it more than probable that Maryland will not have a single representative in the Convention.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, May 10.—To-day, at noon, the proposals for the issue of Treasury notes were opened by the Secretary of the Treasury. The total amount of the bids for the \$5,000,000 worth of notes, in exchange for gold, amounted to upwards of \$15,000,000. Four and a half million were taken at less than 5 per centum. Messrs. McKim & Co., of Baltimore, got \$12,000,000.

The Senate, in Executive session, to-day, confirmed a large number of appointments, principally those made during the recess of Congress, including Marshals, District Attorneys, Land Officers, and Postmasters.—Those from New York, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, and other places, have been sent in, amounting to nearly 200 in all, but they were not acted upon.

The object of Lieut. General Scott's visit to Washington is said to be to decide upon the description of volunteers to be called out, and the places where they will be stationed. All three regiments will be mounted, and employed to protect the Indian frontier, and occupy the various military posts from which the regulars have been withdrawn.

The Secretary of State has asked an appropriation of \$20,000, to carry into effect the act for the admission of Kansas into the Union.

From the Army in Utah. St. Louis, May 10.—The Independence (Mo.) Dispatch announces the arrival of Mr. Mason, who left Camp Scott March 31. Col. Johnston was anxiously awaiting the arrival of Captain Marcy. The health of the army was remarkably good. Provisions were becoming scarce, but supplies were expected from Fort Laramie. Mr. Mason was detained between Forts Scott and Laramie, by snow.

He met Col. H. H. Hagan's command one hundred and forty miles beyond Fort Kearney. Twelve hundred troops have arrived here (St. Louis) within three days, a great portion of whom proceed immediately to Fort Leavenworth.

The Republican of this city, states that Capt. Marcy would not be detained more than ten days awaiting reinforcements. He would leave in a condition to go to Camp Scott within five or six days. The trains were losing a number of animals from cold. All the streams were full of water.

Bullet Forty Years in a Lung. Doctor Wurtz read an interesting paper before the Scientific Convention in Baltimore, giving the results of some chemical examinations connected with a bullet imbedded for more than forty years in the lung of a man.

The individual whose experience had exhibited the effect of metallic lead imbedded in the human system was an Irishman named William Kelley, who had received a bullet wound at the siege of Balaclava in the Peninsula war, retired upon a pension from the British Government, and died recently at his hospital at Kingston, Canada. Upon dissection the bullet was found encased in a cyst, or bag, within the lung, and closely adhering to its walls in several places. The ball had lost one hundred grains of its original weight, three hundredths of an ounce, and was still entire. A portion of the original lead thus lost was recovered by analysis from the lungs and diaphragm. The ball and the cyst in which it was found were exhibited.

Jumping the Large. Little girls, and sometimes large ones, grow ambitious at times in this exercise, and their movements should be watched as they may do themselves injury, from the effects of which they may never recover. We have known women made cripples for life by this exercise in their juvenile sports of an hour. A serious case of the kind occurred in this city the early part of this week. A young lady from New York, in a thoughtless hour, resolved to see how many times she could jump the rope without stopping, as others had done, and went on until she was exhausted, and sunk into absolute helplessness. As an immediate consequence she was seized with an affection of the heart, and was for two or three days in danger of sudden death. At the last accounts she had improved a little, but is still in imminent danger, and her recovery can only be the result of the utmost care, with the aid of a considerable lapse of time.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle.*

Apprehensions. Great apprehensions are felt in the Southern States that the coming Summer will be a very sickly one, and that the dreadful scourge of yellow fever, from which the South was so unusually exempt last season, will return this year with greater violence than ever. This fear is based upon the fact that the long continued frosts, at this particular time, are likely to breed febrile diseases. Nearly one-fourth of the land on the Mississippi, from Vicksburg down to the mouth of that river, has been overflooded for many weeks, and all the swamps, bayous and lowlands at the mouth of the river, are already in a state of rot. The climate remarks read are only applicable to arable lands. A new march of this New England pasture land is run out, as it is said, and no longer productive in grass—what can be done to renovate it? I hope at the next meeting some one will be ready to answer this question.

The President Going West. We have heard from undoubted authority that during the long recess of Congress, the President contemplates making a tour to the West. His first stopping place will be Cleveland, the lovely port and beautiful gateway to the Mississippi valley. The extent of his tour is not known, but he may visit the Superior country, and possibly those thriving little villages out west known as Chicago and St. Louis. The early adjournment of Congress, the 7th of June, will give ample opportunity to not only our Chief Executive but the Secretaries, heads of departments, and members of Congress generally, to visit the western country, now becoming in extent, wealth and population, the wonder of the world. A private letter from Senator Toombs assures us that he shall visit Cleveland during the recess, and our readers are already familiar with his great projected buffalo hunt, which is to come off the coming season to the Red River and Pembina country, to be participated in by the Turkish Pacha, Lord Napier, and several foreign grandees resident in this country.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Fatal Freak of a Boy. In Middlesex, New York, on Wednesday afternoon, John R. Francisco, aged about fifteen years, went into a shed attached to his father's barn, and suspended himself by the neck with a rope, and was soon dead.

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Farmers Club of the New York Institute. The discussions of this Club generally possess considerable interest, and we frequently make extracts from them, in the hope that something may be elicited of importance to our readers. We copy the following from the proceedings of their last meeting:—

WORK ON SOILS.—A member said:—The Southern planters, particularly of cotton and tobacco, are the greatest destroyers of one of earth's best gifts to man, the power of reproduction, and tend to multiplication of all food-producing seeds that man may plant.—They have rendered millions of acres, once fertile, so utterly unproductive that they have been abandoned as worthless and forsaken by the owners, and afterwards, in changing owners, have been counted at a mere nominal value. Within ten years, the lands of some of the old Virginia plantations, within two days' easy water carriage of New York, have been, as it were, begging purchasers like a hawk's wares, at one dollar an acre, and the power of reproduction, which were once considered garden-spots of America, the surroundings of palatial residences of princely owners. Rich acres of light sandy loam, worn down to such utter barrenness that a whole acre, aye, a whole field, would not produce, as an old negro truly said to me, "poverty grass enough to make his little ole nen a nest." Yet that very field, so utterly barren, so cropped when newly cleared of its oak forest, with tobacco, that it would no longer pay for cropping; then planted with *Lodice*, corn till *Lodice* corn could not produce enough to pay the laborer, and then sowed with rye until its largest crop of three bushels an acre often failed; and then given up to grow old field pines and poverty grass, the last effort of exhausted fertility to produce vegetation—yet such lands as these have been reclaimed. It was upon just such a field as this that the old negro stretched his hand over when he illustrated its former barrenness by the fact that he had tried in vain to gather grass enough to make a hen's nest.

"Now look at him!" said he, proudly. "See do clover and do wheat. Seventeen bushel to do acre, first time trying; and do clover—aye, you see him! An't he big? But I did think my massa done gone crazy, saw, when he tell dis mags dat he gon' sow wheat on dat field. I never 'spects to see do and again in dis world!"

Faithless at the first, the old fellow was now exultantly jubilant to see the waving crop upon this abandoned old field—to see its remembered fertility, almost a hundred years before, again restored.

This great natural wonder was at the home of the Hon. Willoughby Newton, Westmoreland County, Virginia, one of the pioneers in the reclamation of worn-out lands. Now, what Willoughby Newton and his co-workers have done, may be done here, and there again, and everywhere where old fields abound that have been exhausted of their productiveness.

There has been no miracle wrought; no magic wand waved over the land; no costly application; and there is no mystery in the process; it is simply this: S-w 200 pounds of good fertilizer, highly mixed in, or sown broadcast with the seed, one bushel of wheat and six to eight quarts of clover seed per acre. The wheat and return the straw to the soil, evenly spread on the surface, and let the clover grow until ripe, the second year and then turn it under, having dressed it in the Spring with a bushel of plaster per acre, and in the Fall with thirty to fifty bushels per acre with powdered lime. This is a sure and cheap mode of restoring old barren fields to fertility.

Other equally barren lands have been made productively by the use of green sand and, in both cases without cost, because every year the increased crops have paid the expense; and I now contend that all the worn out fields of all the old States—and their number is legion—may be all renovated and made productive at only the cost of interest of money upon the investment in fertilizers. No matter what the fertilizer may be, whether lime, plaster, ashes, potash, guano, marl, phosphate, duck or animal manure, so long as the first application is made mainly for the purpose of growing a natural crop on the land—something to be buried in the soil—something that will make it rich in a cheaper manner than can be brought upon the land either by an expense of money or labor.

We are apt to look upon the whole system of Southern agriculture, here at the North, as very equally barren here. But let me tell you that there are very many Southern planters who are very rich, and who have learned the system of renovating worn-out lands, as described, and the system of rotation practiced by some corn and wheat growers, where grass, hay and cattle were secondary objects, might be studied to advantage by some of us who are wise in our own opinion.

We might learn some lessons too, to swamp-farming, since one of the most extensive drainers that I know of in the United States is to be found in South Carolina.

There is another subject of vital importance to all sections of the South, and it is one that this Club might discuss advantageously, upon which we can learn some valuable lessons from cotton planters in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, in each of which States I have seen large plantations, located upon extremely uneven surfaces, where every furrow was plowed level, and every row planted level, no matter where it began and ended, so that the ends were on the same level, or how far the ends might be from the level, and down the hill side is got rid of, and the washing away of the soil prevented. This would be an important adjunct to any plan adopted to renovate some worn-out fields once fertile, and now worthless, upon our hill sides.

Prof. Nash.—The process of side-hill ditching is borrowed from the Belgians, and is one of great importance upon all light soils, but in New England there are millions of acres of land valuable for grass that are worthless for the purpose of growing crops of wheat. The excellent remarks read are only applicable to arable lands. A new march of this New England pasture land is run out, as it is said, and no longer productive in grass—what can be done to renovate it? I hope at the next meeting some one will be ready to answer this question.

The President Going West. We have heard from undoubted authority that during the long recess of Congress, the President contemplates making a tour to the West. His first stopping place will be Cleveland, the lovely port and beautiful gateway to the Mississippi valley. The extent of his tour is not known, but he may visit the Superior country, and possibly those thriving little villages out west known as Chicago and St. Louis. The early adjournment of Congress, the 7th of June, will give ample opportunity to not only our Chief Executive but the Secretaries, heads of departments, and members of Congress generally, to visit the western country, now becoming in extent, wealth and population, the wonder of the world. A private letter from Senator Toombs assures us that he shall visit Cleveland during the recess, and our readers are already familiar with his great projected buffalo hunt, which is to come off the coming season to the Red River and Pembina country, to be participated in by the Turkish Pacha, Lord Napier, and several foreign grandees resident in this country.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Fatal Freak of a Boy. In Middlesex, New York, on Wednesday afternoon, John R. Francisco, aged about fifteen years, went into a shed attached to his father's barn, and suspended himself by the neck with a rope, and was soon dead.

From the Army in Utah. St. Louis, May 10.—The Independence (Mo.) Dispatch announces the arrival of Mr. Mason, who left Camp Scott March 31. Col. Johnston was anxiously awaiting the arrival of Captain Marcy. The health of the army was remarkably good. Provisions were becoming scarce, but supplies were expected from Fort Laramie. Mr. Mason was detained between Forts Scott and Laramie, by snow.

He met Col. H. H. Hagan's command one hundred and forty miles beyond Fort Kearney. Twelve hundred troops have arrived here (St. Louis) within three days, a great portion of whom proceed immediately to Fort Leavenworth.

The Republican of this city, states that Capt. Marcy would not be detained more than ten days awaiting reinforcements. He would leave in a condition to go to Camp Scott within five or six days. The trains were losing a number of animals from cold. All the streams were full of water.

Bullet Forty Years in a Lung. Doctor Wurtz read an interesting paper before the Scientific Convention in Baltimore, giving the results of some chemical examinations connected with a bullet imbedded for more than forty years in the lung of a man.

The individual whose experience had exhibited the effect of metallic lead imbedded in the human system was an Irishman named William Kelley, who had received a bullet wound at the siege of Balaclava in the Peninsula war, retired upon a pension from the British Government, and died recently at his hospital at Kingston, Canada. Upon dissection the bullet was found encased in a cyst, or bag, within the lung, and closely adhering to its walls in several places. The ball had lost one hundred grains of its original weight, three hundredths of an ounce, and was still entire. A portion of the original lead thus lost was recovered by analysis from the lungs and diaphragm. The ball and the cyst in which it was found were exhibited.